	राज्य	राशि
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	547.37
13.	महाराष्ट्र	747.38
14.	मणिपुर	200.18
15.	मेघालय	175.55
16.	मिजोरम	172.15
17.	नागालैंड	190.65
18.	उड़ीसा	442.03
19.	पंजाब	735.76
20.	राजस्थान	474.32
21.	सिक्किम	126.23
22.	तमिलनाडु	1110.72
23.	त्रिपुरा	229.91
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1642.60
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	535.23
	जोड़:	13764.61

Pro-Poor Scheme

2121. SMT. KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new pro-poor schemes have been formulated by Government for implementation during 1995-56;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof stating the names of the States in which pro-poor schemes are proposed to be taken up in 1995-96; and what is the central allocation for the implementation of pro-poor schemes; and

(c) whether any evaluation of the implementation of the existing pro-poor schemes has been made; if so, what is the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b) The on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes for poverty alleviation both in rural and urban areas are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) (iv) Urban Basic Services for the Poo (UBSP) and (v) Nehru Rozgar Yojan (NRY).

The Prime Minister announced a new scheme on 15th August, 1994 fo eradication of poverty in towns having population between 50,000 and 1,00,000. This is the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP). The foremost objective of the new programme is to attack the root causes of urban poverty in an integrated manner with an appropriate strategy involving various sectoral programmes of Central/State Governments as well as NGOs. The specific objectives under the new programme will be (i) effective achievement of social sector goals; (ii) community empowerment; (iii) convergence through sustainable support system; (iv) improvement of hygiene and sanitation and (v) environmental improvement. There would be a provision of Rs. 800 crores for the entire programme period of 5 years (1995-96 to 1999-2000). The detailed scheme is under formulation. A sum of Rs. 100 crores is earmarked for implementation of this scheme for the year 1995-96.

(c) Several evaluation studies on the implementation of the existing poverty alleviation schemes have been made. These include:

I. **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

(i) Reserve Bank of India (1984), 'Implementation of IRDP; a Field Study';

(ii) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (1984) 'Study of the Implementation of IRDP';

(iii) Institute for Financial Management and Market Reserach (1984). 'An economic assessment of poverty eradication and rural employment programmes';

(iv) Government of India (1985), 'Evaluation Report of IRDP' Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission;

(v) Government of India (1987), 'Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP: The Main findings of the Survey for 1985-86', Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture;

(vi) Government of India (1988), 'Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP: The main findings of the Survey of January, 1987 to December, 1987', Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture; and

(vii) Government of India (1990), 'Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP: The main findings of the survey for January 1989 to December, 1989', Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture.

I. **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):**

(i) Government of India (1991-92), 'JRY-A Quick Study', Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission; and

(ii) Government of India (1994), 'Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) (January-December, 1992)' Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development.

II. **Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY):**

A study on the Organisation and Management aspects of NRY has been conducted in 5 States; Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa by the Operation Research Group (ORG). The report of the study is awaited.

On the basis of the findings of evaluation studies on IRDP as well as the constant feedback from the field, certain modifications have been made in the IRDP guideline. Among the important steps taken in the recent past to make the programme more effective in achieving the objective of poverty alleviation are: (i) raising the level of investment per family (ii) extension of family credit plan to 213 districts in the country during the current year and (iii) revision of infrastructural norms for improving the productivity of the IRDP projects.

Again, certain changes have been made in the context of wage-employment programmes. Under the JRY funds flow to every district/village in the country. However, it was recognised that the resources were thinly spread across the country and per person employment was low. Hence, it was decided to intensify the JRY in selected backward districts where there was a concentration of the poor, unemployed and underemployed. Accordingly, the intensified JRY was launched in 1993-94 in 120 selected backward districts with substantial increase in the flow of funds to these districts. In addition, from 2.10.1993, the EAS was launched in 1778 RPDS blocks to provide an assured wage employment of 100 days of casual manual work to all able bodied persons who were in need of and willing to work during the lean agricultural season. In 1994-95, with the addition of 409 blocks covering new DPAP/DDP blocks and the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) blocks having larger concentration of tribals, the EAS is presently being implemented in 2187 blocks in the country.